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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.67.

February 28, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 63 3 p.m. 61
Humidity 100 89

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February 18, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 63 3 p.m. 71
Humidity 99 80

7879 八十月正

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1918.

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PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

A GERMAN RAIDERS' CAREER.

Prize Crew Aboard.

London, February 28.
Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen states that the Spanish steamer Igormendi, captured by the German raider Wolf, has been stranded east of the Skaw Lighthouse. There was a German prize crew aboard and also passengers and crews of half a dozen sunk ships. A number of passengers were rescued, including nine women and two children, a lawyer and his wife from Singapore, a seaman from Sydney University and also two Australian medical officers who have been interned. Several crews of sunk ships have been aboard the Igormendi for eight months. The rescued passengers, who were mostly British, said that they had been very ill for the last month. The prize crew and the Spanish crew refuse to leave the ship. There has been beri-beri and scurvy aboard.

Later.
The Igormendi is a five thousand ton ship. She was captured by the Wolf in the Indian Ocean nine months ago. A German prize crew was put aboard, since when she has followed the Wolf.

Vessel Being Driven Ashore.

London, February 27.
Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen states that a gale, accompanied by high seas, is driving the Igormendi to the shore. The Spanish crew is expected to leave the ship. If so the prize crew will then be taken to Copenhagen.

Graphic Story of Sinking.

London, February 27.
A message from Copenhagen states that the crew of the Igormendi say that the steamer was captured en route to Australia with 7,000 tons of coal. The next victim was the British steamer Matunga with a valuable cargo. The crew of the Matunga were taken aboard the Wolf and well treated. The three ships proceeded to a desert Dutch Island where part of the Matunga cargo was stored and the most valuable part taken aboard the Wolf, after which the Matunga was sunk. Shortly after the American barque Beluga was sunk, then the 8,000 ton Japanese steamer, Takis Maru, full of Asiatics, who were taken aboard. The Wolf and Igormendi returned via the Ospe, parting company south of Iceland. The Igormendi was going north and the Wolf south.

London, February 27.
A message from Copenhagen states that the Spanish crew and prize crew has been brought ashore. The former are proceeding home and the latter are being interned.

SPANISH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

London, February 27.
A message from Reuter's correspondent at Bilbao, says the Spanish steamer Neguri, bound from New York to Marseilles has been torpedoed. The crew were landed at Fero Island.

BULGARIA'S DEMANDS.

London, February 27.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that a message from Sofia states that the Bulgarian Finance Minister, M. Sobranje, requesting a war credit of 1,000,000,000 francs anticipated that the loan would not be borne by Bulgarians. This confirms telegrams that Bulgaria is demanding the addition of Dobruja, big economic concessions and a war indemnity of a milliard francs in gold.

SPANISH ELECTION SURPRISES.

London, February 27.
Reuter's correspondent at Madrid states that the Spanish elections, which were conducted under the Liberal Government, have produced a great surprise. Socialists and Republicans have almost disappeared. The famous Republican leader, Durruti, was defeated. The Monarchist Parties, comprising of Liberals and Conservatives of various groups, secured some 300 seats. It is impossible yet to predict the effect upon foreign policy. It is not unlikely that these elections are the first reflection of Bolshevik anarchism, which has alarmed the sober minded in every country.

COUNT HERTLING'S ACCUSATIONS.

London, February 25.
Count Hertling, continuing his speech on war aims in the Reichstag, referring to President Wilson's second principle outlined on February 12, said one ought to think that President Wilson was labouring under an illusion that antagonism existed in Germany between an autocratic Government and a mass of people without rights. Count Hertling accused England of inventing a game of balance of power in order to oppose any European State which threatened to become too powerful. He declared that Germany undertook the present operations in Russia in the name of humanity. He was confident that a Russo-German peace would soon be concluded. History never more strikingly confirmed the Aristotelian dictum "We must resolve war for the sake of peace." He described Germany's role in Balkharet as not only being to protect her own interests, but to see that a compromise was arranged as regards her Allies divergent claims. This will probably arouse difficulties but all-round goodwill will overcome them. He scolded England of a policy of annexations. Her colonial war aims were directed to the increasing and rounding off of enormous possessions, especially Africa. He gave a denial that he had ever harboured a thought of infringing Swiss neutrality.

OUR LINES UNBREAKABLE.

London, February 26.
Continuing his speech at the Aldwych Club, the first portion of which appears in our earlier telegram, Mr. Bonar Law stated that Germany could not break our lines. The conduct of Germany towards Russia showed that Germany was still determined to carry out a policy of conquest. This was only to be prevented by beating her, and all peace talk was froth. (Cheers). If it were possible to have an election in the United Kingdom at present on the plain issue "Will we continue the war until we have secured the results for which we entered the war?" the result would astonish us and our enemies.

TURKS ENTER TREBIZOND.

London, February 26.
A telegram from Constantinople states that the Turks have entered Trebizond.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIA AND PEACE.

Extortionate German Terms.

London, February 25.
While many details of the Russo-German terms are not yet clear the general effect is that Finland, Estonia, Poland, Courland, Lithuania and Ukraine are at Germany's disposal. Newspaper comment chiefly emphasises the moral that against Prussianism non-resistance is not only futile but in the last degree ruinous. The Manchester Guardian does not think that the terms could have been harder, and is of the opinion that Germany has not asked for the fleet to be handed over. There were fears for its destruction and Germany hopes to secure it otherwise. The Westminster Gazette points out the gulf between Allied Labour and Prussian war aims, and says that the German terms to Russia are unparalleled for callousness and cynicism. Vorwärts frankly admits that when the Bolsheviks broke up the army they greatly helped German imperialism.

Germans Refuse Armistice.

London, February 27.
A Russian wireless official message states:—The German Government has formally refused an armistice for they desire not peace but a strangling of the revolution. The obstinate and pitiless resistance of the German hordes is thus the principal task of the revolution. Their greatest strength is in the wide territories and occupation of Riga, Pskoff and even Petrograd, which is still very distant and in no way decides the destiny of the revolution. Should the threat against Petrograd increase the Soviet Government will retire to Moscow, or anywhere else in Russia, but the present task is to bar the roads leading to Petrograd with every obstacle. We will prove to the Germans that they must disperse through Russia before they can crush the authority of the Soviets. The deeper their forces penetrate, the more surely will they bring revolution in Germany.

Revolutionary Population Mobilising.

London, February 27.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the Bolsheviks announce that the revolutionary population of all classes is mobilising for a vigorous defence of the capital. Long queues are lined up at the arsenals awaiting arms and ammunition.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Artillery Fighting.

London, February 27.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in a communique states:—There is artillery fighting at Esquieres and Ypres.

The American Raid.

London, February 27.
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says that American troops were engaged for the first time in a fight of their own seeking, in a coup-de-main carried out by a mixed French and American detachment in the Ailette Valley, near Cheveregny on February 23. The party numbered a hundred. There was a call for volunteers and practically every American in the Chemin-des-Dames sector responded, of whom 26 were selected. The raid was entirely successful and lasted for twenty-five minutes. It yielded twenty-five prisoners and a machine gun.

Artillery Activity.

London, February 27.
A French communique states:—There is marked reciprocal artillery activity north of Chemin-des-Dunes, on both banks of the Meuse, but especially on Hill 304, Morhommé, Beaumont and Chambrat.

Enemy Aerodromes Bombed.

London, February 27.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation states:—Our night fliers dropped over 1,200 bombs, chiefly on aerodromes at Ghent and Tournai used by enemy night machines, also on the aerodrome at Courtrai. We bombed billets at Donai and dropped 350 bombs on billets at St. Quentin. All our machines returned.

APPEAL TO SHIPYARD WORKERS.

London, February 27.
In the House of Commons Mr. Geo. Barnes appealed to men in the shipyards to put their backs into the work. He said that during the last month less than half of the estimated number of ships had been turned out. This month the position is apparently not improved. The matter was very serious because as regards shipbuilding America was failing us. We must turn out a much larger number of ships if we were to get through the trouble of the next few months.

BRITISH AIR SUCCESSES.

London, February 27.
The Air Ministry announces that from February 1 to February 22 the Royal Flying Corps brought down 75 enemy machines and drove down 39. Anti-aircraft guns brought down six. Our bombers dropped 65 tons of bombs during the same period. We brought down 58 enemy machines on the Italian front and our losses were eight.

IMPERIAL TRADE COMMISSIONS.

London, February 26.
In the House of Commons, in introducing the estimates for the Department of Overseas Trade, Mr. Steel Maitland stated that out of sixteen Imperial Trade Commissioners thirteen were sanctioned and nine actually appointed. He emphasised the necessity of up-to-date information regarding the selling of goods and also a careful analysis and record from different foreign countries of the whole methods of banking, finance, transport and other great factors in the commercial system. The British Consuls in future would be expected to deal adequately with the trade of their districts, while it would be the duty of the Commercial Attaches to keep the Government informed of the general financial development and the whole economic state of the country in which they were stationed.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SITUATION IN IRELAND.

Irish Convention.

London, February 27.
The Press Bureau announces that at a meeting of the Irish Convention the Chairman reported the results of the delegation to the Cabinet. After discussion the Convention was adjourned until Wednesday to consider Count Plankett's report.

Lawlessness in County Clare.

London, February 27.
The Press Bureau states that the outbreak of lawlessness in County Clare necessitated that on Sunday additional troops should be sent to assist the Police. The County is declared a special military area under the Defence of the Realm Act.

Question in the House of Commons.

London, February 28.
In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law stated that the War Cabinet had been considering the condition of a part of Ireland but he declined to state for the present whether measures to strengthen the hands of the Executive were being contemplated.

DEFEAT OF EXTREME SOCIALISTS.

London, February 27.
The proceedings of the Labour Party Conference are notable for the defeat of the extreme socialists. The latter withdrew the amendment denouncing new constitution, and other amendments, designed to strengthen the voting power of the Independent Labour Party in the New Party, were defeated by big majorities.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY AND PEACE.

Amsterdam, February 25.
Count Hertling in the Reichstag, referring to the speech of Mr. Runciman, said that if the latter meant that peace would be brought nearer if belligerent representatives met in conference to discuss individual questions he agreed, especially as regards Belgium. As he had repeatedly said, we do not contemplate retaining Belgium, but we must be safeguarded from the danger of a country with which we desire to live in peace and friendship after the war becoming the object of a jumping-off ground of enemy machinations. It, therefore, a proposal came from the opposing side at the instance of the Government at Havre we should not be antagonistic even though the preliminary discussion might not be binding.

Count Hertling admitted that President Wilson's message was a small step towards a rapprochement. He agreed with the four principles enunciated by President Wilson as the basis of a general peace discussion with the reservation that these principles must be universally recognised. This goal had not yet been reached. When President Wilson said the German Chancellor was speaking to the tribunal of the world and he must decline this tribunal as prejudiced, gladly as he would welcome to co-operate in an impartial court of arbitration, unfortunately there was no trace of similar sentiments on the part of the leading Entente Powers. Britain's war aims were still imperialistic and wished to impose on the world a peace according to Britain's good pleasure. Britain spoke of peoples' right to self-determination, but did not think of applying that principle to Ireland, Egypt or India.

Peace in the East is now near. The world, especially neutrals, is asking if the gate is thus opened to a general peace, but Britain, France and Italy still seem to be completely unwilling to listen to the voice of reason and humanity. The Entente from the beginning has pursued aims of conquest. It is fighting for the delivery of Alsace-Lorraine to France. I have nothing to add to what I formerly said, namely, there is no Alsace-Lorraine question in the international sense. The world is longing for peace, but enemy governments are again inflaming the war passion. Other voices, however, are heard in England. It is to be hoped they will triumph.

The world stands before the final decision. Either our enemies must decide and conclude peace—they know on what conditions we are ready to begin discussion—or they must continue to insanity by their criminal war of conquest. Our people will hold out further but the blood of the fallen, the agonies of the mutilated, the distress and sufferings of the people will fall upon the heads of those who insistently refuse to listen to the voice of reason and humanity. (Cheers).

Count Hertling re-stated that Germany was waging a defensive war and contended that the operations in the east were reconcilable therewith. The sole aim was to secure the fruits of the peace with Ukraine. Germany did not intend to establish herself for example in Estonia or Livonia. The chief point was to create organs of self-determination and self-administration in Courland and Lithuania. Military action however had produced a success far exceeding the original aim.

The guiding principle with regard to Rumania would be the imperative desire to convert into friends, the states with which on a basis of success of the German arms, Germany now concluded peace. The constitutional problem of Poland in its narrower sense is still in a stage of exhaustive discussions between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Poland. He hoped the great unrest in Poland, due to the Ukraine peace treaty would disappear by compromise and a spirit of goodwill. In the settlement of the frontier question Germany was only demanding what was militarily indispensable.

The speech by Mr. Runciman mentioned by Count Hertling was made in the House of Commons on Feb. 13 when he said: The greatest contribution to peace would be the opportunity to exchange views by representatives of belligerent opinion.

MORE MONS HEROES RELEASED.

London, February 25.
A telegram from Rotterdam says that a further batch of released British prisoners, all Mons heroes, have arrived at Scheveningen for internment in Holland. Their train was detained at Cologne for three hours, apparently owing to military transports going westwards. The German newspapers are publishing articles boasting of the coming offensive and declaring that the advances on Russia has not weakened the western forces.

(Continued on page 8.)

WORK GIRLS ON THE STAGE.

Shakespeare Societies and the "Old Vic."

Scholars and tragedians between them seem to have appropriated the right to keep Shakespeare's memory green. But there are other Richmonds in the field, humble Richmonds, not well read, and with no stage tricks, but with certain white flame of enthusiasm worth more than learning or mannered stagecraft. They are members of the societies attached to the National Organisation of Working Girls' Clubs. Shakespeare has not been forced on them. They have gone to him independently; have chosen him because they will tell you, he says what he means so splendidly. John of Gaunt, crying that his England "never did nor never shall lie at the proud foot of a conqueror," Richard II. saying good-bye to his child-wife, Henry V. winning his victory on St. Crispin's Day, and wooing the little French princess as gallantly as he had fought—all the great gallery call to the fine simplicities of the working-girls, who can appreciate fine things as well as, if not better than, the vast majority of their West-End matinee contemporaries. When they have elocution competitions in their clubs, they choose some Shakespearean scene with great resonance in it.

It is this love, for it is much more than a liking, which has led to the formation of "Old Vic" Shakespeare Societies in connection with the National Organisation. The organisers are Mr. Hugh Myton ("Old Vic" Theatre, Waterloo Bridge-road), Miss Alice Banks (Girls' Library Depot, 15, Little Portland-street), and Mrs. Edith Glover, one of the best-known and best-loved figures in the working girls' world (N.O.G.C. 118, Great Titchfield-street). The "Old Vic" will provide a repertoire from which selections can be made, and will give good stage facilities to the club societies whose studies are approved. The Shakespeare Societies will be registered with the management of the "Old Vic." The assistance and advice of distinguished scholars and students of Shakespearean plays will be available. At the "Old Vic" special lantern lectures on the plays selected from the "Old Vic" repertoire will be performed, and the girls from the different societies invited free of charge.

Later on there will come the crowning glory of good work; the girls will assemble at the "Old Vic" when they have won their spurs in their classes, and, with the glamour of its great traditions to give them courage, stand on the stage and play their parts. The scheme is still very young, but it has youth behind it.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin D. S. P. (R.) state:—The Governor's Inspection. All ranks, including those on duty on that day, will be inspected by His Excellency the Governor on the Polo Ground at 4 p.m. on Sunday, March 3rd.

No Exemptions, except by the Surgeon Superintendent, will be granted.

Uniforms with Helmets. Trams will leave Queen's Statue Square at 3 p.m. sharp. Men travelling by these cars will assemble at this point under the 2nd in command.

Fall in on the Polo Ground at the Shantivan end, but facing Jockey Club Stables at 3.15 p.m. Mounted Police will patrol until 3.45 p.m. keeping the public beyond the stables which limit the Polo Ground. Trams will leave Queen's Statue Square at 3.45 p.m.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Sir W. Weir's New Post.
The Minister of Munitions announces that Sir Wm. Weir, Controller of Aeronautical Supplies, has been appointed Director-General of Aircraft Production. Sir Wm. Weir, formerly Scottish Director of Munitions, is a member of the well known engineering firm at Glasgow, Glasgow. He was described by Mr. Roper Law during the recent discussion on the Air Force Bill in the Commons as the "life and soul of the Supply Department."

Death of Old-Time Jockey.
The death was announced recently of Henry Lake, the former light-weight jockey, in Arrol Workhouse, near Sandbach (Cheshire). Lake, who was well known in English sporting circles, was at one time a very wealthy man, but died in poverty. In all he rode 389 races, sixty-eight of his mounts passing the post first. In 1876 he steered Lord Dupplin's colt Petarch to victory in the Two Thousand Guineas. He also rode winners in the Cambridgehire, the Stewards Cup, the Cumberland Plate, and at Liverpool.

The League of Nations.
The Executive of the Free Church Council has passed the following resolution:—"This committee considers that it is the duty of all the Churches to unite in the attempt to place the international relationship of the world upon a basis in accordance with the teaching of Christ. With this end in view, the committee strongly support the proposal that a League of Nations should be established at the close of the war, for the purpose of maintaining international right and general peace. The committee earnestly recommend this proposal to the support of the local Free Church Councils throughout the country."

Empire Press Union.
Lord Burnham, presiding, at the annual meeting of the Empire Press Union recently said that since the great gathering of Empire editors in 1909, when the union was founded, valuable services had been rendered, but no more fruitful work had been done than during the past year. The steps taken to facilitate the work of the representatives of the Dominions in this country who wrote for the newspapers overseas, and the efforts made to procure them the most complete recognition and support by the Government, had more than justified the existence of the union, and had placed it on a surer foundation than it had stood on from its inception.

War Bread.
To secure an increase in the use of potatoes in the manufacture of bread, the War Cabinet recently decided that potatoes should be sold to bakers at such prices that their use should be financially attractive to the trade. To give effect to this decision, and to control the use of the subsidised potatoes, the Food Controller has issued the Bread (Use of Potatoes) Order, which provides that potatoes sold or supplied through his agency, or that if a food committee to a baker, shall be used only in the making of bread at the bakery in respect of which they are so supplied. Persons receiving potatoes must keep accurate records showing the quantities supplied and used, and other particulars specified in the Order.

England's Weekly News.
Mr. Arthur Hunnable was fined \$100 at Guildhall for publishing on August 17 a newspaper called England's Weekly News, in contravention of the Paper Restriction Order, without a licence from the Board of Trade. Defendant pleaded "Not guilty." He said that he was fighting an election, and he had reason to think that the prosecution was brought with the idea of holding up his activities in that direction. He could prove that the paper had been in continuous publication, and he asked for an adjournment. The magistrate said there had been a gross attempt to evade this Order, and imposed a fine of \$100. He said that the defendant's intention was to evade the law, and he should appeal.

GENERAL NEWS.

Strength of Britain Funds.
A meeting of the Consultative Council of the Strength of Britain Movement held at Empire House London, the audited statement of accounts, showing receipts to the general fund for the first year of £16,024, and expenditure £15,688, was adopted. Less than 2 per cent. has been paid in wages and salaries.

Safer in Bed During Raids.
Many cases of bronchial pneumonia among children have been dealt with recently at Bethnal-green Infirmary as a consequence of air raid warnings at night. The local guardians expressed the view that the taking of children from their warm beds, and their removal when recently cold, through the cold streets to public shelters, was more likely to increase the death rate than the direct result of enemy attacks.

De Valera's Nationality.
Mr. Duke, Irish Chief Secretary, mentioned in the Commons recently that Mr. De Valera, the Sinn Féin member for East Clare, stated when in prison after the Dublin Rebellion, that he was born in New York. There was no record that he had been naturalised as a British citizen. As to his qualification to sit in the Commons because of his nationality, it was open to any elector to challenge the validity of the election.

General Booth's Loss.
The death has taken place of Captain Miriam Booth, daughter of General Bramwell Booth, after an illness of nearly seven years. She was known both as a speaker and writer, and before she was incapacitated by illness was one of the most successful self-denial collectors in the City, invading the Stock Exchange and financial houses with her box.

Great Central's New Secretary.
Mr. Oliver Stanbrooke Holt who has retired from the secretaryship of the Great Central Railway Company yesterday is succeeded by Mr. James A. Campbell. Mr. Holt, who has had almost forty years service with the Company, will continue to act in a consultative capacity to the Great Central Railway. His successor is a son of Major General James Campbell, R.A., a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries, and a Freeman of the city of London.

£20 For A Slapped Face.
At Glasgow recently Mrs. Leigh, a soldier's wife, was awarded £20 damages from Mr. Rose, Civil Liberties Commissioner, for assault. Mrs. Leigh appeared before the Commissioner to apply for financial assistance. Defendant asked her if she had any children, and being told she had none he asked if she expected any and if she was working. The latter question it was alleged, was asked in an impertinent manner, and applicant retorted, "Is your wife working?" Defendant thereupon slapped Mrs. Leigh's face.

Postal Unions Combine.
At Oxted Hall recently delegates from 45 postal associations adopted a scheme to group themselves into three federations, namely, manipulative workers, supervisory and clerical. It was decided to form a Federal Council to act as a conciliation board between the different societies and federations and to carry out Parliamentary work, among the societies which stood out of the scheme was the Postmen's Federation, with a membership of 50,000, and the postal and telegraph Clerks Association, with 20,000 members. These two bodies are contemplating amalgamation.

Sheep or Grouse?
Are sheep to be sacrificed to grouse? The question is raised by a writer in the *Agricultural Gazette*, and it is declared that "the keepers object strongly to shepherds claiming the right to a free pass over the moors. Thousands of sheep, the writer adds, are thus killed off their natural feeding-ground." But there are prospects that this state of affairs will be righted as the result of agitation. From Obapel-en-le-Frith to Doncaster meetings have been held to consider the matter, and these local efforts, supported by the Sheep Breeders' Association, give promise that a bill fully committed in the name of sport, will be ended now, and it is to be hoped, for all time.

NOTICES.

The Name does not make
the Piano--A good piano
makes a name for itself
hence the

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The Best Thing in Sight



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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, Queen's Road Central.

NEW STEAMER
"NANKING"

Addition to the China Mail's Fleet.

Word has been received at the Hongkong Office of the China Mail Steamship Company, Ltd. that the United States Shipping Board have definitely released their new steamer Nanking for service in the Company's trans-Pacific line, and as a result the work on the steamer is being rapidly pushed to completion. It is expected that the vessel will be ready to leave San Francisco on or about the middle of April for her maiden voyage across the Pacific.

This latest addition to the Company's fleet will be the most modern passenger vessel on the Pacific and should at once have her place as a most popular vessel for intending passengers for America. The steamer will follow the same route as the Company's other well-known steamer, the "China", proceeding via Shanghai, the usual Japan ports, and Honolulu, to San Francisco, traversing the comfortable southern route to the States through the calm seas, and under the sunny skies that prevail for the major part of the year, thus assuring passengers the most ideal conditions for the Trans-Pacific journey.

The new vessel is the latest word in maritime architecture and embodies the results of a most careful study of the requirements of Trans-Pacific passengers. It is believed that the cabins are larger and more commodious than anything to be found on the Pacific, and in luxury of appointments are without equal. A particular feature, and something new to this part of the world, is the arrangement by which a large percentage of the regular cabins have their own private bath and lavatory facilities. Particular attention has been paid to the dining room arrangements, and the seating facilities have been taken care of by the provision of small tables accommodating from two to five persons each. The dining room has been specially arranged so as

to take care of the entire first cabin accommodation at one sitting, thus avoiding the necessity of having to keep some passengers waiting till the second table, even when the ship is crowded. The Company's well-known standard of cuisine will be maintained on the new vessel, and, if possible, improved. A luxurious social hall and smoking room have been provided for the accommodation and comfort of passengers during their idle moments, and ample deck room has been arranged.

The new steamer is a handsome vessel in her general outline, has two tall tapering masts and two funnels, burns oil for fuel, thus doing away with clouds of acrid smoke so common on coal burning vessels. In addition to carrying 130 first class passengers, the vessel has very luxurious second class accommodation for 100 passengers, surpassing anything in this class hitherto attempted on the Pacific, and should be a great boon to that class of passengers who desire a maximum of comfort at a minimum of expense. Provision has also been made for 550 steerage passengers, for whom superior accommodation has been provided. The vessel will carry 4,000 tons of cargo and enough oil fuel to last her the entire round-trip. The general dimensions of the vessel are as follows:—Length 442 ft. 8 in., beam 54 ft. 9 in., depth 38 ft. 6 in.

On the vessel's arrival in Hongkong special facilities will be put at the disposal of the Company's friends in Hongkong to inspect the vessel, and the arrival of the Company's new addition to its fleet should be awaited with interest by all who are interested in the Pacific trade.

Award of War Medals.

It has been decided, says an Army Order issued recently that officers and men not definitely appointed for duty overseas will not by virtue of visits to any front for a temporary purpose become eligible for war medals. Another Order states that officers on leaving the service may continue to wear any gold braid wound division to which they are entitled on civilian clothes.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—In Kowloon, two FURNISHED ROOMS with board. Suitable for two friends or married couple. Apply Box 1361 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.—EUROPEAN FLAT (Bottom Floor) No. 56 Kennedy Road, with bath room, detached servants' quarters, and electric lights already installed. Apply Young Hee, Tel. Nos. 551 and 900.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon. Apply to:—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on Shamshien, CANTON. OFFICES in York Buildings. Apply to:—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Two or three LARGE OFFICE ROOMS in Central Locality. Apply to:—Tong Sang & Co., 19, Queen's Road, Central, Telephone No. 976.

WANTED.—AN ELECTRICIAN or MARINE ENGINEER is required as a Shift Engineer at the Generating Station of the HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD., Wanchai. Apply in writing accompanied by details of experience and copies of testimonials to The Manager, HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD., St. George's Buildings.

NOTICES.

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We Hold Stocks of:—

JEYES' FLUID
SANITAS OKOL
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PERCHLORIDE OF MERCURY, in wholesale quantities.
For Prices Apply to:—

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THE LATEST IN LIFE ASSURANCE
THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

Does the Largest Life Business in the British Empire.

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For Particulars concerning above and other plans

Apply to:—

F. M. Weller, Manager.

Powell Building, 12, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

OIL FOR THE NAVY.

"All we want in this Country."

A remarkable letter has appeared in the *Times* on the possibility of producing all the oil we require for the navy and for other purposes by developing our home resources. The writer declares that if the £3,500,000 which is estimated to be the cost of converting the thirty-five cargo ships, mentioned by Mr. Lloyd George the other day, into tank steamers, were spent on the erection of retorts, nearly 500,000,000 gallons of oil a year could be produced.

The amount of steel, iron, and labour required for the erection of the retorts would be but a fraction of that required for the ships; the time occupied would be much less; and the possibility of loss by U-boat, mine, or ordinary sea risk would be nil. The labour required to run the retorts would be 93 per cent. less than that required to run the ships.

A well-known authority, discussing this letter recently with a representative of the *Observer*, agreed that there are immense possibilities for the production of mineral oil in this country. "The coal deposits of the country have now been," he said, "most exhaustively examined in detail with a view to the possibility of producing oil from them and the election of retorts. It would appear, however, that the figure 500,000,000 gallons a

year, in view of present possibilities, is too optimistic; 100,000,000 would probably be nearer the mark, but even so it would still save the necessity of a great many oil steamers.

"The letter undoubtedly demands serious attention, for the question is of first-class importance. When Dr. Addison was at the Ministry of Munitions, he started an oil production department under Professor Osadman, which was subsequently transferred to Mr. Long, who is now in charge of all matters connected with oil production, supplies, and distribution. This department has a great future before it.

"We can, I am confident, produce in this country all the oil we want. And the production does not end with oil. You get power to provide on a big scale electrical power stations; you get chemical by-product; you get motor spirit; and you get coke for various commercial purposes. There is a vast quantity of low-grade coal useless for little else which is priceless for this purpose."

WANTED.

Names for 1918: issue

of the

HONGKONG & DIRECTORY.

DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.
P.O. Box 431.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS

JUST TO HAND

CADDY BAGS

GOLF CLUB SHAFTS

"SILVER KING" GOLF BALLS

IN TWO WEIGHTS

RED DOTS AND BLACK DOTS
PRICE \$1.10 EACH.

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NEW STYLES

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INSPECTION INVITED.

J. T. SHAW

NEXT DOOR TO THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Hotel on FRIDAY, the 1st March, 1918, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1917, with the Report of the Directors and discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd February, to 1st March, 1918, both days inclusive. BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,
J. H. TAGGART,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1918.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

NOTICE.

THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

HAVING been appointed MARINE AGENTS to the above Company, we are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS and issue Policies at Current Rates.

UNION TRADING CO., Agents.
Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong 1st February, 1918.

CAST IRON
RAINWATER PIPES
AND FITTINGS
FRANK SMITH & CO.
4, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.
TEL. 2292. HONGKONG.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE FINAL DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Year ending 31st December, 1917, at the rate of Two Pounds three shillings Sterling together with a Bonus of One Pound Sterling per share, is payable on and after MONDAY the 25th day of February, Current, at the offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1918.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held on TUESDAY, 5th March, 1918, at 4 P.M. precisely, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDINGS, for the following purposes:—

- (1) To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1917.
- (2) To elect a New Committee.
- (3) To transact any General Business.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1918.

THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS & DEALERS OF HONGKONG.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG will be held on WEDNESDAY, 6th March, 1918, at 4 P.M. precisely, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDINGS, for the following purposes:—

- (1) To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1917.
- (2) To elect a New Committee.
- (3) To transact any General Business.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1918.

WATSON'S HYGIENOL A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND PERFECTLY SAFE DISINFECTANT.

The best preventative of
INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SOLD ONLY BY
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

Telephone 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides. All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1918.

DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS AFTER THE WAR.

The schemes that are afoot for the welfare of those of our unfortunate soldiers and sailors who have been maimed and broken in this great conflict, we are sure, will meet with the support of all. There are thousands of such cases in England to-day and sad though it is, we know that there will be many more added to the ranks of those who have given of their best for the sake of their country. The nation realises that it owes to the disabled soldiers and sailors very much more than any State pension can give. Many people are devoting the whole of their time considering ways and means for the betterment of their lot and to one with a spark of gratitude and sympathy but will feel glad that more generous treatment is to be meted out to the permanently injured warriors than was received by those who fought for us in years past. To our shame it must be admitted that we have often paid very small attention to them. While enthusiasm at our victories was high, the men who had returned fresh from the field of battle were lauded as heroes whose fame would go down to posterity. We gave them medals for their bravery, but they got nothing more except our thanks. These did not keep the wolf from the door, and very soon it was a common sight in any big city to see many of them eking out a slender existence by blacking our boots or hawking newspapers. We thought it disgraceful, but we did nothing to help them. This war has taught us many things, but one of the most important lessons learned is that our war-broken men cannot be left to starve on their meagre pensions. They must be assisted; their burden must be shared by the public that lived in comparative comfort while they were fighting.

A solution to the problem is fairly under way. Schemes are germinating and even materialising for the soldiers' welfare. One of the finest yet put forward is that by Mr. Thomas H. Mawson, who, in an admirable book on this subject, outlines a programme which is satisfactory in every respect. He is ambitious, but he does not propose anything which could not be carried out by an active and sympathetic Government and a public fully alive to the need which exists for something worthy to be done. In a nutshell the proposal is the establishment of industrial villages in various parts of the country, in which soldiers and sailors partially disabled could settle with their families and devote themselves to some specified industry such as the manufacture of toys and chemicals, or bulb growing. The plans outlined are quite practicable and if adopted would serve a double purpose—supplying the men with a congenial occupation in healthful surroundings and, by supplementing their well-earned pensions give them the inestimable boon of independence. Mr. Mawson has entitled his book "An Imperial Obligation" and if by his great thought on the subject he is successful in putting into effect his scheme, or even a moderated form of it, he will have done much to discharge the obligations resting upon the nation. There is in existence also an admirable society for the carrying on of this good work, in which Mr. Arnold Bennett is deeply interested. This is the British Homestead Association and its aims are for the establishment of convalescent homes for the treatment of disabled men. Co-operative farms and small holdings are contemplated for their employment when they are able to do the work. This too is a capital idea and will no doubt be well received along with Mr. Mawson's suggestion. There is everything to commend both projects and they will of course be given favourable consideration.

The only danger that we can see against this splendid work is that there are so many societies working with the same object that unless the greatest care is exercised there is bound to be a certain amount of clashing. Some of the schemes are very comprehensive, while others, such as the St. Dunstan's Hostel for Blind Soldiers and the homes which have sprung up in many parts of the country for dealing with those suffering from shell-shock, specialise in the kind of cases they treat. The latter can safely be left to carry on their own distinctive work. It is those benevolent societies who generalise that are likely to overlap. Every one of them is deserving of generous support, they are all doing a magnificent work, and have all a right to appeal to the public for funds, but it is more likely than not that between them they will raise difficulties. It is a foregone conclusion that some of them will become wealthy, while others will be so financially embarrassed that they will sooner or later have to relinquish their work. Combined effort on the part of all would solve any problems like these. There would be more satisfaction still if the Government were to take the matter in hand and appoint the heads drawn from these institutions, to form one body to deal with the whole question, and make the nation at large responsible for the financial support needed.

Russia's Collapse.

It is apparent from the mass of news that is coming to hand with regard to the Russian debacle, that this unfortunate country has now lost even the last shreds of direction. With a rapidly that has always been characteristic of German advances in the Eastern theatre of war enemy troops have succeeded in penetrating far into Russian territory and have so seriously menaced to over-run the whole country that St. Lenin, one of the leading lights in the Bolshevik group, is willing to accept the most humiliating terms to save the overthrow of his own party's rule. What will be the new terms Germany will impose remains to be seen, but it can be taken for granted that they will be even more excessive than those which were found to be unacceptable before. However much one minimises the loss in fighting help that the Allies have sustained by Russia's utter collapse, it is a blow of big dimensions that Germany should be able to reap a harvest of supplies from Russia and Ukraine, for she will certainly extort all that is possible from these countries. With Rumania negotiating for peace—and this beleaguered country could hardly do anything else—the Eastern portions of the European battle front become a total loss to the Allied cause, and that this is of serious moment is reflected in the speech of Sir Auckland Geddes delivered two days ago. Having pointed out that the need for man-power was never greater, he went on to point out that the defection of Russia, together with a delay of raw materials for munitions from America, had affected the whole position.

Concentration Needed.

As the war progresses it seems to become more clear that the western front after all is going to be the one on which the Allies are either going to win or lose. Among a certain school of military men this opinion has been held to such an extent as to lead them to urge concentration on nothing else, even to the extent of allowing the Mesopotamia and Palestine efforts to be weakened thereby. And their arguments are being given added weight by the manner in which the struggle is being developed. We are told in the same speech of Sir Auckland Geddes that the Allies can obtain no decisive advantage in the West until the arrival of more American forces. It seems clear that if concentration upon one point is not persisted in until the Germans can be beaten there, then the war is going to be one of much longer duration than we have been led to hope. Everything else should be given secondary consideration and the Allied pressure in France, Flanders and Italy should be intensified to such a pitch that an advance into German soil will bring the erstwhile chattering enemy to a realisation that the world demands his defeat.

Cerebro Spinal Fever Outbreak.

With regard to the outbreak of spotted fever it would appear that if the disease is to be quickly stamped out, efforts to arrest it must be increased, and in this connection a perusal of the matter issued by the Sanitary Board should prove of benefit to the public. The Sanitary authorities are taking steps to prevent the spread of the disease, and have made splendid arrangements for the disinfecting of houses and the public. A list of places is given where steam atomisers are installed for the use of both Europeans and Chinese and it is to be hoped that full use will be taken of them by both classes. It is perhaps to be regretted that no steps are to be taken at the moment for the closing of the schools. One could wish that the authorities concerned could have seen their way to enforce this order for some little time at least, while the disease is at its highest, for it is well-known that disease spreads among children sooner than it does anywhere. A little longer holiday would not have made any difference to the education of the children, and one would have had the satisfaction of knowing that every precaution had been taken in this respect.

DAY BY DAY.

MEN RISE ON STEPPING STONES OF THEIR DEAD RELATIVES TO HIGHER THINGS—Tannan.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 22nd anniversary of the defeat of the Italians by the Shans at Adowah.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 11.5/8d. Jewelry belonging to victims.

Ali the jewelry, keys etc., found by the Police at the Roco Course on the 26th and 27th inst., have been cleaned and are waiting to be claimed at the Detective Office, Central Police Station, on and after March 1st.

The Golf Club Fire.

Through the assistance of members and others interested in private golf clubs in lockers at the Club House, Happy Valley, were removed from the Building before it was destroyed by fire. It is hoped that arrangements will be made for members to inspect and take up their clubs within a few days of which due notice will be given.

Local American Red Cross.

The meeting of American residents and others interested in the formation of a chapter of the American Red Cross which had been arranged for eleven o'clock Thursday morning, Feb. 28th, at the Hongkong Hotel, has been postponed until eleven o'clock Friday morning, March 1st, on account of the inability of Mr. F. N. Doubleday, of New York, to be present at the time first appointed.

Lecture by Dr. J. A. Macdonald.

An interesting lecture, to which the public are invited, will be given by Dr. J. A. Macdonald, L.D.S., at the Helena May Institute, on Friday afternoon, at 5.30 p.m., on "Canada, the War, and the World's Goodwill." Dr. Macdonald, who has been for 15 years editor of the Toronto Globe, has played a considerable part in Canadian politics, and is a most eloquent speaker. The Hon. Mr. P. H. Helyar will take the chair.

New Australian Metal Works.

We are informed by the Colonial Secretary that a telegram has been received from the Governor-General of the Australian Commonwealth to the effect that Electrolytic Zinc Refining Works have been established within the Commonwealth under Government supervision. The Company is now producing electrolytic zinc in quantity and the Zinc Producers Association of Australia which controls the marketing of the metal are prepared to enter into contracts for Government requirements.

Assault in Nathan Road.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, this morning, a Chinese was charged with assaulting a woman in Nathan Road, yesterday. Inspector Gordon told His Worship that defendant had been fined \$10 for interfering with complainant a few weeks ago. The Inspector further said that yesterday while complainant was walking along Nathan Road, defendant approached her, struck her with his fist and kicked her. A woman and a few other people who had chance to pass by also gave evidence, and stated that defendant had attacked complainant. Defendant pleaded not guilty, and said complainant had been a very ill-behaved woman, and borrowed \$10 from him through gambling. His Worship sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour.

Stole a Purse.

Before Mr. Dyer Ball, this morning, a Chinese youth was charged with having abstracted a purse containing \$2.60 from another man. Defendant denied the charge, and stated that complainant, in order to avenge himself because of a quarrel, had placed the purse into his pocket and accused him of stealing it. Complainant who was a coolie foreman at Kowloon gave evidence, and said his purse was in the basket. When he returned home from his work he found that his basket, and defendant were both missing. He came across to Hongkong and with the aid of a constable discovered defendant on board the s.s. Kien Sang. Search was made on his person and the purse was found. Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

HONGKONG "OUR DAY" CELEBRATION.

Acknowledgment from Lord Lansdowne.

Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C. M. G., Colonial Secretary, writes. I am directed to enclose for publication a copy of a letter addressed by His Excellency the Governor to Lord Lansdowne regarding the celebration of "Our Day" in Hongkong, and a copy of a letter in reply from the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England.

Letter to the Marquess of Lansdowne.

Government House, Hongkong, 7th November, 1917.

My Lord Marquess.—With reference to Sir Robert Hudson's letter of the 21st June, I have the honour to inform you that the celebration of "Our Day" in Hongkong led to a net sum of £16,100 being realised which has been remitted to the Joint Finance Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. The gross receipts were \$114,206 and the expenditure \$3,791, leaving a balance of \$110,415.

From the 5th to the 12th October, the leading members of the Chinese Community organised a series of theatrical performances which produced a sum of \$21,207 and throughout the celebration the Chinese Community generally gave most valuable assistance in raising money.

In the absence of Lady May from the Colony two ladies, Mrs. Steadman and Mrs. Hay, organised the Rose Fund which bears Lady May's name with the result that the large sum of \$31,987 was collected.

Two-fifths of the proceeds of a drawing of War Bonds yielded a sum of \$32,000.

At a fete on the afternoon of "Our Day," His Majesty's gracious message which I had received in the morning was prominently displayed. The gate money at this fete amounted to \$3,245, while a motor car presented by a Portuguese firm realised a sum of \$5,000, and the contents of a shop generously presented by the Portuguese Community brought in a further sum of \$4,500.

In the evening at the Botanical Gardens a very successful entertainment was held at which new cinematograph films of scenes in the war were shown. This was repeated on the following evening resulting in a total sum of \$13,333 being collected.

I enclose extract from the Hongkong Daily Press newspaper of the 19th October relating to the celebrations, and would draw special attention to the ambulance competition. The Hongkong Branch of the St. John Ambulance Brigade continues in a state of high efficiency under Mr. E. Ralphs, the District Superintendent.

An executive Committee of the War Charities Committee under the Chairmanship of the Honourable Mr. E. H. Sharp K.C. was responsible for all the arrangements in connection with "Our Day." The Honorary Secretary was Mr. L. N. Leefe, who worked most energetically to make the celebration a success, while the responsible post of Honorary Treasurer was again this year held by Mr. H. C. Sandford, to whom great credit is due for the manner in which he performed his heavy task.—I have, etc.

F. H. MAY, Governor, etc.

Lord Lansdowne's Reply.

83, Pall Mall, London, S. W. 1, 1st January, 1918.

Sir—I am desired by Lord Lansdowne to acknowledge with warm thanks your letter of November 7th, informing us of the splendid results achieved by the Executive Committee of the War Charities Committee in connection with the appeal for "Our Day" in Hongkong. The result reflects immense credit upon all concerned, and Lord Lansdowne begs that you will be so good as to convey the grateful thanks of the Joint Societies to the Chairman of the Committee, the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., the Hon. Secretary Mr. L. N. Leefe, and the Hon. Treasurer Mr. H. C. Sandford. We are well aware that it is to these gentlemen and to their Committee that so thorough an organisation was set up for bringing the needs of the Joint Societies to the notice of the people of Hongkong.

We have further to ask if you will also convey our thanks to Mrs. Steadman and Mrs. Hay for the

THE OUTBREAK OF CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

What the Authorities are Doing.

The following statement of the measures taken by the authorities in connection with the epidemic of spotted fever have been forwarded by Mr. E. V. Carmichael, Head of the Sanitary Department. The disease Cerebro Spinal Fever is due to a germ which lives in the mucous membrane of the naso-pharynx, that is the passage connecting the nose and throat. The principal authorities are agreed that the spread of infection is due to floating droplets of infected naso-pharyngeal secretion from the "carrier," i.e. a person who may be otherwise quite healthy and yet be able to convey infection to others by coughing, sneezing, spitting, etc. The immediate surroundings of a "carrier" as regards bad ventilation or overcrowding influence the extent to which he or she may spread infection. It therefore follows that each person should be careful not to put himself unnecessarily in such a position as might render him liable to infection from "carriers," and should avoid anything in the nature of a crowd whether indoors or outdoors.

The special measures which are being adopted by the Sanitary Board to try and combat the spread of the epidemic are as follows:—

1. Disinfection of infected premises and clothing.
2. All inmates of infected premises and known contacts of infectious cases are looked upon as possible "carriers" and subjected to treatment for 5-10 minutes daily for 5 days by inhalation of atomised zinc sulphate obtained from steam atomiser containing 1 per cent solution of zinc sulphate. This is carried out by Inspectors in all infected houses.
3. For the purpose of treating those of the General Public who may have been in accidental contact with infected cases, or "carriers" atomisers are installed in the following places:

- A For Europeans.
- I. Supreme Court.
- II. No. 6 Police Station, Peak.
- III. Disinfecting Station, Yau-mai, Kowloon.
- B For Chinese.
- I. One in each Chinese Public Dispensary, in Hongkong and Kowloon (3 in all).
- II. One at The Homestead, Peak.

It is not considered necessary that persons who have no reason to believe themselves to have been in contact with a case of Cerebro Spinal Fever should undergo this treatment.

Measures have also been undertaken with a view to diminishing the possibilities of accidental infection and these are as follows:—

1. Washing of streets.
2. Enlisting the assistance of the Anti-Spitting and District Watchmen's Societies in making known to the public the dangers of expectoration, and considering the possibility of the provision of cuspidors in the public streets.
3. Enlisting the assistance of the Police to prevent the throwing out of verandah windows of all kinds of household dirt and refuse.

As regards the schools, places of amusement or crowded gatherings for any purpose the Committee of the Sanitary Board formed at the request of His Excellency the Governor has decided that it is not desirable to recommend any action at the present time.

manner in which they organised the Rose Fund, which, in turn, was so successful.

We have read with great interest extracts from the Hongkong Daily Press, and are much struck by the thoroughness and efficiency of the organisation which the accounts display.

We beg finally to ask that Your Excellency will receive our very sincere thanks for the interest which you yourself have so generously taken in promoting the success of the appeal.—I have, etc.

ROBT. A. HUDSON.

Chairman of the Finance Committee.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

It is curious that Sir Rosalyn Wemyss, the new First Lord, should be in the same Royal line as the late Brigadier General Fitz-Clarence, to whom is now generally given the credit (if it may be allowed to one man) of having saved the situation at the First Battle of Ypres. Both trace their descent from William IV's association with the actress, Mrs. Jordan, the one through the eldest son George, afterwards created Earl of Munster, and the other through the daughter Augusta, who married a son of the Marquis of Ailes. So it happens that King George and Sir Rosalyn Wemyss are both great great-grandsons of George III.

The Observer in 1817 published the following:—A short time since there died in the same day at Lanark, in Scotland, a man named William Douglas and his wife. They had been born within the same hour, and were introduced into the world by the same midwife; they had been baptised together in the same church, and they have never since been separated. At the age of nineteen they were married, with the consent of their relatives, in the church where they had been baptised. They had experienced no infirmity during the course of their long life, and died at the age of 100 years, and were interred in the same grave beneath the baptismal font where they had presented themselves together in the preceding century.

It is a coincidence that ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii (once more popularly known in this country as "Lily of Killarney") and ex-Queen Ranavalona of Madagascar should have died within a few months of one another, for their careers had many points in common besides the fact that they were the last sovereigns of their respective island kingdoms. Perhaps the monarch of the Sandwich Islands was the more fortunate, in that the woes of exile were not added to those of abdication. She died at Honolulu.

It was not Liliuokalani, as has been stated, who was the "Princess Kaiulani" to whom R. L. Stevenson wrote some verses during his visit in 1889. That was Liliuokalani's niece (the daughter of a Scotswoman), who was starting for Scotland at the time:—

North from her land to mine
she goes,
The island maid, the island
rose;
Light of heart and bright of
face,
The daughter of a double race.
Seeing that, in the dedicatory
note, the "island rose" is
described as "in the April of her
age," it could not have been
applied, except in the most
courteous mood, to a lady born
in 1831. Princess Kaiulani's full
name, by the way, is rather
formidable. It runs: "Princess
Victoria Kaiulani Kalanikula-
nuihalepapa Kawekia i
Lunalilo."

Perhaps Stevenson preferred Liliuokalani's brother, King Kalakaua, to any lady of the family, for he was an old rascal rather after his own kind. A letter of 1889 describes one of his numerous caprices:—

I am as well I do not know myself—see, bathing, if you please, and, what is far more dangerous, entertaining and being entertained by his Majesty here, who is a very fine, intelligent fellow, but, O, Charles! what a crop for the drink! He carries it, too, like a mountain with a sparrows on its shoulders. We counted five bottles of champagne in three hours and a half (afternoon) and the sovereign quite presentable, although perceptibly more dignified, at the end.

It was this Kalakaua who essayed to federate the islands of the Pacific, and despatched an embassy to Samoa, Tonga, and the Gilbert Islands for that purpose.

Well-known Footballer Married.

Fred Walden, the well-known international football player, who is now in the R.N.A.S., was recently married to Miss Baker, of Northampton, at St. Michael's Church, Northampton.

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For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

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Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Iyo Maru T. 12,500	TUES. 5th. Mar. at 11 a.m.
	*Kikano Maru T. 16,000	FRI. 15th. Mar. at 11 a.m.
	*Nikko Maru T. 3,000	SAT. 16th. Mar. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Aki Maru T. 18,500	SAT. 20th. Apr. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	*Penang Maru T. 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 5th Mar.

For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

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*Fushimi Maru WED. 13th Mar., at 11 a.m.

*Kashima Maru SAT., 23rd Mar., at 11 a.m.

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For further information apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, B. MORI, Manager.

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VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
KOREA MARU	18,000	9th Mar.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	22nd Mar.
TENYO MARU	22,000	9th April.
NIPPON MARU	41,000	15th April.
SHIYO MARU	22,000	27th April.
PERIA MARU	19,000	10th May.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTIAGO, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, ANTOFAGASTA, THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

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Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

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For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to T. DAIGO, Manager, KING'S BUILDINGS.

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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

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WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR
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APRIL 10, 1918.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Swatow & Bangkok	28th Feb. at 3 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Luchow	1st Mar. at 2 p.m.
TIENSIN	Luan	3rd Mar. at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Kueichow	4th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	5th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	7th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	9th Mar. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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Hongkong February 27, 1918.

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Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected at	Will leave on	For
Tjikini	Amoy	27th Feb.	4th Mar.	Java
Tjikodas	Java, M'sar	2nd Mar.	9th Mar.	Kobe
Boeroe	Java	15th Mar.	12th Mar.	Kobe
Tjikarom	Java	5th Mar.	18th Mar.	Amoy & S'hai

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

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FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 days.)

Steamship.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiphong	J. W. Evans	1st Mar. at noon.
Malta	A. E. Hodgins	8th Mar. at noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

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(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG via Hoehow	Taksang	Fri., 1st Mar. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 1st Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Sun., 3rd Mar. at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 8th Mar. at 3 p.m.

Running from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Colow when date accommodation for passengers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Winkai and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Inland Sea Collision.

The O.S.K. coasting steamer Beppu-maru, on the 19th instant while on her way from Tadotsu to Amaharu, came into collision off Awashima, with a junk, the Tokushiro-maru, of 18 ton burden. The junk was cut in two and sank with a cargo of iron and zinc valued at ¥100,000. The junk was on her way from Kobe to the Kure Arsenal when she was run down. The three sendo of the vessel were rescued by the Beppu-maru. The latter returned to Tadotsu and reported the occurrence to the police.

New Shipbuilding Yard Near
Rouen.

H.M. Consul-General at Rouen has forwarded an extract from a local newspaper, from which it appears that a visit was recently paid by some French Government officials (including the Under-Secretary of State for the Maritime Marine) and others to the shops and yards of the Seine Maritime (M.M. Worms & Cie), a new shipbuilding firm, which is erecting at Le Trait, on the Seine 16 miles below Rouen. The yards cover an area of 83 hectares (about 200 acres), and it is anticipated that by June next six slips will be in operation, two of which will be capable of dealing with vessels of 15-18,000 tons register. There are to be three dry docks, and the number of workpeople who will eventually be employed by this firm will, it is estimated, be about 1,500.

Shipbuilding in Japan.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama reports that a subsidiary company of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha intends to make large additions to the capacity of its shipbuilding plant. The company already has eight berths where keels can be laid for eight ships at one time, each of the "Penyo Maru" class, whose displacement is 22,000 tons. With some alterations, two of these berths can be extended for building ships of the Canadian Pacific's big "Empress" class, of 30,000 tons displacement. Preparations are being made to build eight more berths, including six capable of turning out ships of 8,000 tons deadweight, and two others for vessels of 3,000 tons. It is stated that any of these ships can be built in six months. The company also intends to produce its own steel. Two steel works are to be established, one near Yokohama and the other at Chinnampo, Korea; 5,000,000 yen will be invested in the former plant, and 10,000,000 yen in the latter. Altogether 250,000 tons of steel and iron shipbuilding materials, estimated to be the yearly requirement of the company's shipyards in the future, will be produced. Iron ore and other materials will be purchased in Korea and China.

The Need for Shipping.

The submarine menace will not be overcome till we are launching ships at a rate faster than they are sunk. We are not yet doing that. During 1917 we have lost something like 4,000,000 gross tons, which means, roughly, about 7,000,000 tons in deadweight or carrying power, and have not replaced those losses by more than about 1½ million tons, which is only about one-half the amount which was estimated in the Government programme at the beginning of 1917. If, since the outbreak of war, we had continued to build merchant ships at the rate of the record year of 1913, we should have launched close on seven million gross tons of shipping between July, 1914, and December 1917. Instead of that we have not launched 3½ million tons; and, as has been already pointed out, we have lost more than that tonnage during 1917 alone, without taking into account, apparently, the losses represented by liners which are now used as auxiliary warships. The Government is now fully awake to the gravity of this danger. The measures now in hand contemplate the addition of at least three million tons per annum, and gigantic ship-construction programmes are also in course of execution in other countries; but the event has so often falsified the predictions of politicians that all reason for anxiety in regard to the food supply during the New Year will not be removed till it is clearly established that our rate of output is greater than our loss.

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CANADIAN ROCKIES
AN IDEAL CLIMATE AND THE
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Bathing—all within short distance of comfortable Motels and Private Homesyou can Save real Money if you
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For particulars regarding passage, fares, sailings and reservation of accommodation, also rates of freight, apply to the General Agent, Passenger Department, P. D. SUTHERLAND, Phone 752, HONGKONG.

For freight rates through bills of lading via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and United States also to Europe and West Indies apply to J. H. WALLACE, Phone 42, GENERAL AGENT, HONGKONG.

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For freight or passage, apply to

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Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.

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The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "ECUADOR" Mar. 2nd, at 5 p.m.

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Monthly Services—
HONGKONG, SWATOW & BELAWAN DELI (MEDAN).
S.S. "JACOB"
will leave on or about 4th March.
HONGKONG, AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE.
S.S. "van WAERWYCK"
will leave on or about 12th March.
For freight and passage apply to—
Yok Building, Tel. 1574.
Hongkong, 8th Feb., 1918. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

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JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
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Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
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CAPACITY.

32 Volt system which is
shockless.
No water to be carried and
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No belts to break or slip.
By pressing a switch, en-
gine is electrically cranked.
When accumulator is fully
charged engine stops.
Only one place to oil.
No carburetor to get out
of adjustment.
Operates economically on
Kerosene.
Generator will furnish 32—
16 O.P. lights continuously
and the 100 Ampere Accu-
mulator will carry an ad-
ditional 30—16 C.P. lamps
for eight hours.

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WITNESS A DEMONSTRATION.

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

W. C. HUMPHREYS & CO.

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Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.			
Haiphong via Hoihow	Takasang	J. M. Co.	1, Mar.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	1, Mar.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	1, Mar.
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	3, Mar.
Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	4, Mar.
Java	Tjikini	J.C.J. L.	4, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	5, Mar.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Penang M.	N. Y. K.	5, Mar.
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	5, Mar.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	8, Mar.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	8, Mar.
Yokohama and Kobe	Tjibodas	J.C.J. L.	9, Mar.
Kobe	Boorpe	J.C.J. L.	12, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	15, Mar.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	16, Mar.
Amoy and Shanghai	Tjitarom	J.C.J. L.	18, Mar.
Java and Singapore	Rindjani	J.C.J. L.	27, Mar.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	20, Apr.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that an Extraordinary
General Meeting of the Hong-
kong Hotel Company Limited
will be held at the registered
office of the Company, Pedder
street, Hongkong, on FRIDAY,
the 1st day of March 1918, at
12 noon, when the subjoined
resolution, which was passed at
the Extraordinary General Meet-
ing of the Company held on the
9th day of February 1918, will
be submitted for confirmation as
a special resolution.
That the Articles of As-
sociation be altered in manner
following—

- By the deletion of the word "twice" in the second line and the word "Half" in the fourth line of Article No. 56.
- By the deletion of the word "Half" in the first, seventh and last lines; the substitution of the word "meeting" for "meet-ings" in the eighth line; and the insertion of the word "an" between the words "at" and "ordinary" in the seventh line, of Article No. 61.
- By the deletion of the word "Half" in the third and fifth lines and the substitution of the word "an" for "the" in the third and fifth lines and the word "meeting" for "meet-ings" in the third and sixth lines of Article No. 62.
- By the deletion of the word "Half" and the substitution of the word "meeting" for "meetings" in the first line of Article No. 90.
- By the deletion of the word "Half" wherever appearing in Article No. 93.
- That the following clause be inserted in Article 107 after Sub-clause (p) thereof, namely, (p) a—

- To employ the reserve fund for the time being or any portion thereof in or for all or any of the following purposes that is to say, in meeting contingencies, in equalising dividends, in paying special dividends or bonuses, in repairing, improving and maintaining any of the property of the Company, and in or such other purposes as the Directors shall in their discretion think conducive to the interests of the Company.
- By the deletion of the word "Half" in the fourth line of Article No. 111.
- By the deletion of the word "Half" in the first line of Article No. 126.
- By the substitution of the word "Once" for "twice" in the first line of Article No. 129.

Dated the 18th day of February, 1918.

By Order of the Board,

J. H. TAGGART,

Secretary.

NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI GOSHI
KWAISHA.
(MITSUBISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASIMA, OCHI, MUTSU, KISH-
IDAKE, YOSHIMOTO, MOJO, NAWA,
ZUTA, SAYO, KAWADA, SHIMIZU,
KAWAYAMADA, BIRAI and OYUBAI
Cellulose.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE—
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI
MOJO, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU,
OTATE, MURORAN, HAKODATE,
KOBÉ, OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKO-
HAMA, NAGOYA, TSUBOGA, YOKO-
VOSTOCK, HANKOW, PEKING,
DAIREN, TAIPEI, LONDON, NEW
YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG,
HAIPHONG, CANTON and
SINGAPORE.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI,"
Codes: A1, A.B.C. 5th Ed., West-
ern Union, and Bentley's.

AGENTS:—

CHINKIANG—Messrs. GEAR-
ING & CO., MANILA—Messrs.
MACONDRAY & CO., SINGA-
PORE—Messrs. BORNEO CO.,
LTD., GLASGOW—Messrs. A.R.
BROWN, MCFARLANE & CO., LTD.

For Particulars, apply to—

S. KAWATE,

Manager,

Hongkong, No. 2, Pedder Street.

CONSIGNEES

THE WATERHOUSE STEAM-
SHIP LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SEATTLE.

THE Steamship

"LUISE NIELSEN"

having arrived from the above
port, Consignees of cargo by
her are hereby informed that
all Goods are being landed at
their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
whence, and/or from the wharves,
delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 4th
March at 5 P.M. will be subject
to rent.

All broken, chafed and dam-
aged packages are to be left in
the Godowns, where they will be
examined by Messrs. Goddard
and Douglas on 4th March at
10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer
must be presented within 10
days of arrival otherwise they
will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be
effected by us in any case what-
ever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.
Agents.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "EUAIOR"

From SAN FRANCISCO, via—
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel
having arrived from the above
mentioned ports, Consignees
of cargo are hereby informed
that their goods are be-
ing landed at their risk into
the hazardous and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong & Kowloon Wharf &
Godown Co., Ltd., and delivery
must be taken therefrom.

Consignees are hereby notified
that General Average has been
declared and before delivery of
cargo can be given they must
furnish completed valuation
statements and pay a General
Average contribution of 1% of
the invoice value of the goods.

Consignees of cargo are also
notified that they must produce
an Import Permit signed by the
Superintendent of Imports &
Exports Hongkong.

All broken, chafed and dam-
aged goods are to be left in the Go-
downs where they will be ex-
amined on Monday, 4th inst.,
at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented
within a month of the steamer's
arrival here, after which they
cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted
after the goods have left the Go-
downs and all goods remaining
undelivered after Tuesday 5th
instant, 1918, will be subject to
landing and storage.

No fire insurance whatever
will be effected.

Consignees are requested to
send in their bills of lading im-
mediately for countersignature.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

J. GRAM SHEPPARD,

Acting Agent.

CONSIGNEES

JOINT SERVICE
of the
"NEDERLAND" AND
"ROTTERDAM LLOYD"
Royal Mail Lines.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"GOENTOEI,"

having arrived from SAN
FRANCISCO, consignees of car-
go are hereby notified that all
goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra-hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf &
Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or
from the wharves delivery may
be obtained.

No claim will be admitted af-
ter the goods have left the Go-
downs, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after noon the 2nd
March, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer
must be presented to the under-
signed on or before the 5th
March, or they will not be
recognised.

All broken, chafed and dam-
aged Goods are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 1st March
at 10 a.m. by the Company's
Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard &
Douglas.

No insurance whatsoever has
been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Agents.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1918.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS

Eastern Extension, Australasia
& China Telegraph Co.

Meyerink, from New York.
Mulphico, from Chicago Ill.
Monsha Singh, from San
Francisco.

Musso Oriolo, from Milano.

J. E. GIBSON,
Superintendent,

Hongkong, Feb. 22, 1918.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "KOREA MARU,"
From SAN FRANCISCO VIA
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
AND MANILA.

The above named steamer
having arrived, consignees of
cargo are hereby notified to
send in their Bills of Lading for
counter-signature, and to take
immediate delivery from along-
side.

Cargo remaining undelivered
on 27th-February, at 5 P.M., will
be landed at consignees' risk and
expense, and delivery must then
be taken from the Company's
Godowns.

Storage charges will be assess-
ed on all cargo remaining un-
delivered on 3rd March, at 5 P.M.
No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised af-
ter the goods have left the
Steamer or Godowns.

All chafed and damaged cargo
will be landed into the Company's
Godowns, where it will be ex-
amined on 5th March, at 10 A.M.
No Claim will be recognised if
filed after the 12th March, 1918.

T. DAIGO,

Manager.

Hongkong, 25th February, 1918.

The Great Northern Telegraph
Company, Ltd.

Itakura, Matsubara Hotel,
from Kobe.
Sykora c/o Moutries, from
Yokohama.
Calinet, c/o Banker Co. Wenz
Road, from Shanghai.
Kwonghinglong, from Yoko-
hama.

Kianker, from Amoy.
Kwongshanfo, from Kobe.
Dongsang & Co., from Shang-
hai.

Berthe Rolofs, Hongkong Hotel,
from Shanghai.

Yuenhing, from Yokohama.

T. KEING,

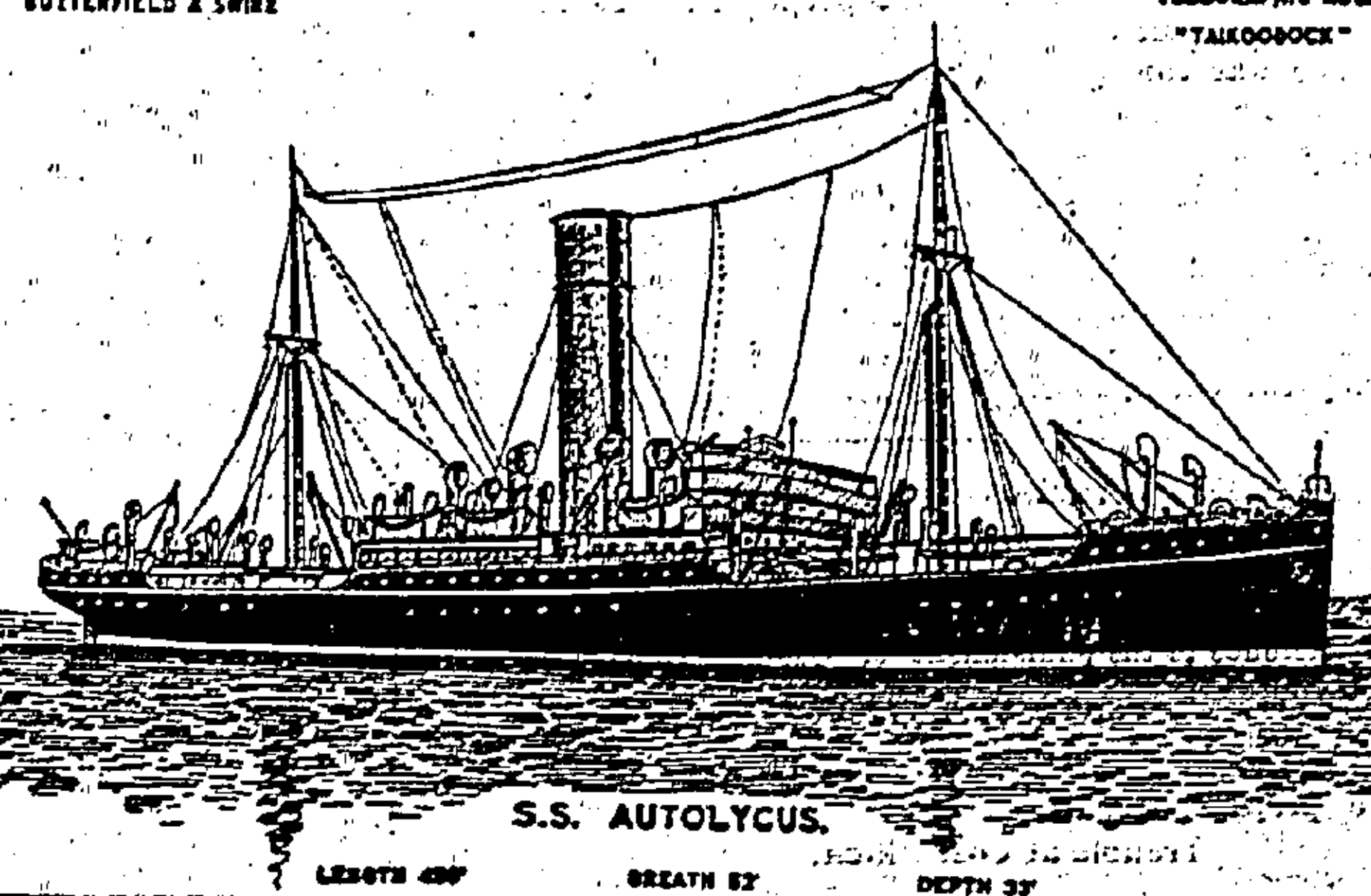
Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, Feb. 22, 1918.

NOTICES.

THE
Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co.
of Hongkong Ltd.

BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION



S.S. AUTOLYCUS.

SINCERE Co., Ltd.

Hongkong's Emporium
and Exporters

The Largest Modern Dept.
Store in the East.

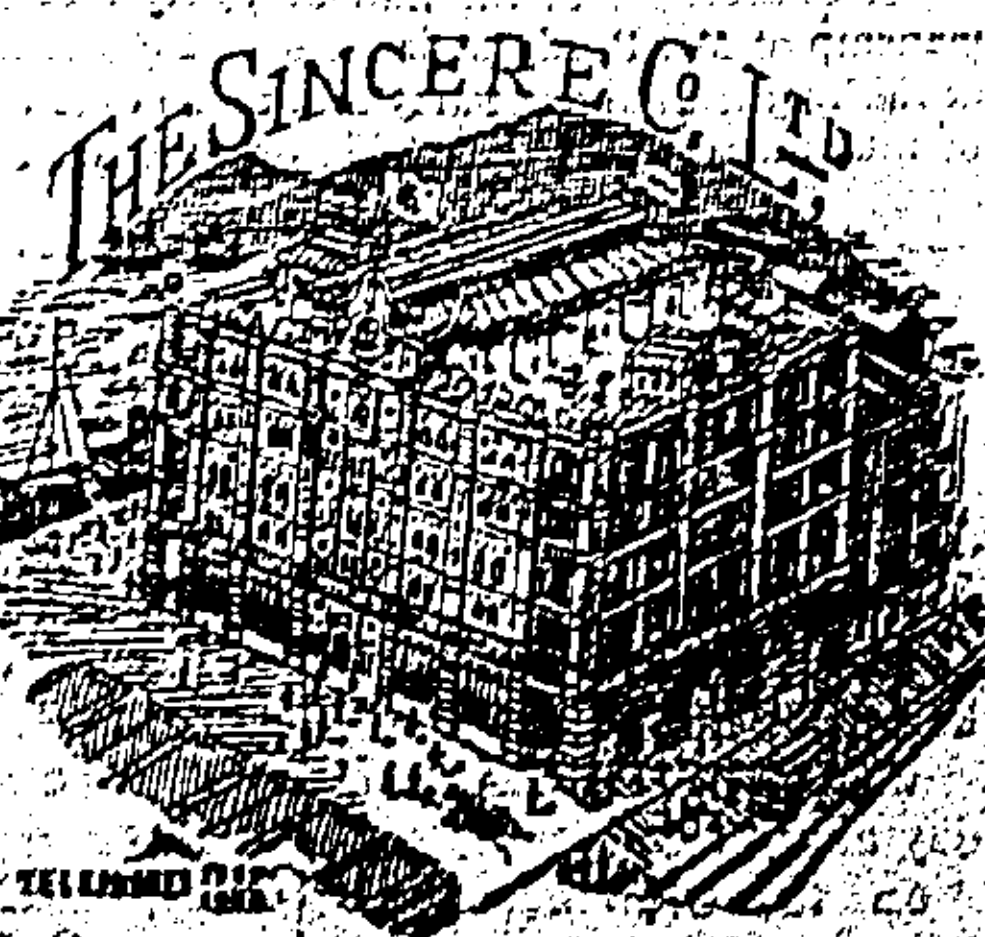
AIRIEST, CLEANEST AND COOLEST
IN EVERY RESPECT.

WITH ELEVATORS TO EVERY FLOOR.

Refreshments on the Roof Garden

PRICES MODERATE.

TELEPHONE 1867 and 1868.



COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Canadian Steel for Shipbuilding.
Canadian manufacturers are being called upon to assist the United States in producing projectiles and also in the fabrication of steel for shipbuilding. Some of the Canadian bridge shops have accepted orders from American shipyards which will take up their fabricating capacity for ten months.

Output of Cotton Yarn.
According to investigations made by the Japanese Spinning Association, the output of cotton yarn during January last amounted to 150,577 bales, showing a decrease of 20,950 bales on the previous month. The decrease is owing to the fact that the agreed restriction of operations by 10 per cent. came into operation in January and that the month has more holidays than other months. Particulars for January in comparison with December are as follows:

	January 1918.	December 1917.
16s. ...	26,427	30,074
20s. ...	40,989	49,388
Others ...	83,160	92,064
Total ...	150,576	171,526

Sungai Tin Mining Co.
The annual report of the above company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917 states that the profit for the year amounts to \$66,353.98 to which has to be added the balance from previous year \$16,089.75 making a total of \$82,443.73. Interim dividend amounting to 17 1/2 per cent. have been paid during the year, absorbing \$28,250. The directors now recommend a final dividend of 25 per cent. making 42 1/2 per cent. for the year, which will absorb \$37,500; to transfer to reserve \$15,000; and that the balance subject to Directors' Fees be carried forward \$3,703.71. The total output of ore from the Company's workings for the year under review amounted to pikuls 2,755.51 of which pikuls 2,287.12 were obtained from the battery and pikuls 468.39 from tributaries and realized a total of \$161,410.47. Compared with the previous year, the battery returns show a decrease of pikuls 236.39. The returns from tributaries show a decrease of pikuls 18.34. The average price obtained for ore during the year amounted to \$62.50 as compared with \$52.37 of last year.

Rubber Products of Japan.
The rubber manufacturer industry in Japan has developed remarkably lately in its scope and the variety of its products says the *Japan Chronicle*. In the export market too, its importance is increasing apace. The growth of this line, says the *Japan Advertiser*, may be seen from the steady increase in the import of crude rubber. The official trade returns state that the import of crude rubber last year was Y.9,130,235, which is an increase of Y.1,884,218 over the preceding year. Further, as compared with 1915 the increase of last year comes up to Y.5,698,823. Formerly most of automobile tyres were imported from overseas, but now the good part of Japan's consumption is supplied by domestic manufacturers although some of them are financed by foreign capitalists. This export of automobile tyres has also begun with the development of the rubber plants in Japan. Now, although the total value of exports is small still, Japan's automobile tyres are being bought by some Oriental countries. In this department of the rubber industry, Japanese manufacturers' outlook is highly encouraging. Japan's military authorities have learned a lesson from the present war in Europe and have recently introduced a bill in the Imperial Diet asking for authorization to grant bounties to automobile owners. If the bill is passed and owners are encouraged to increase their cars, the sale of tyres is sure to increase. At present Japan's principal exports of rubber goods are tyres for bicycles and rickshaws. According to the official trade returns the past year's export of bicycle tyres is valued at Y.4,083,629, which shows an increase of Y.7,351 over the preceding year and of Y.7,071,000 over 1916. The principal destinations of Japanese bicycle tyres are China, Australia, South America and

"BURYING" A RIVER.

Great Conduit to Perfect an Aerodrome.

Striking evidence of the determination of British enterprise to overcome all obstacles in the way of the speedy and maximum development of aeroplanes construction was given recently at Hanworth Park, near Richmond, where the Lord Mayor of London, by the mere movement of an electrical switch, caused a small stream which intersected an aerodrome and impeded the landing of aircraft to submerge itself under the earth and flow for a quarter of a mile through a subterranean culvert.

Hanworth Park is an estate of some historic interest, which was acquired some time ago by Mr. J. A. Whitehead for the purpose of aeroplane building and testing. In many respects it formed an ideal site for starting and landing, but it had one great flaw. Across it ran the "Cardinal Wolsey" River, more generally known as the Longford River, a stream about 10 ft. wide, which, it is said, was used in Tudor times to carry fresh water to Hampton Court. In order to remove this dangerous defect Whitehead Aircraft (Limited), the occupants of the site, have had constructed a conduit, capable of passing 27,000,000 gallons of water daily, into which this stream has now been diverted, so that its bed may be filled and its banks levelled to give an unbroken flat surface for the aerodrome. The making of the subterranean passage has occupied many months, and several thousands of tons of concrete and nearly 50 tons of steel bars have been used in its construction. The size of the conduit may be imagined from the fact that just before the river was diverted 60 soldiers marched upright through the underground way.

The ceremony of "burying" the river, if it may be so called, was carried out in dismal weather; but in spite of a gully wind and a heavy downpour of rain an airman on a machine built by the Whitehead Company circled serenely over the ground. The Lord Mayor, in operating the switch which diverted the stream, called attention to the unique character of the function, and to the immense strides which had been made by the Whitehead Company, under the inspiration of Mr. Whitehead, in the building of aircraft for the national service. He warmly congratulated Mr. Whitehead on his achievement.

Mr. T. Lough, M.P., endorsed the tribute to the energy and enterprise of the head of the company.

Mr. Whitehead, in acknowledging the speeches, spoke in cordial terms of the loyalty of his workpeople.

Before leaving the grounds the Lord Mayor inspected the aircraft building sheds at Feltham.

For Ladies Shoes.

A detachable upper for ladies' has just been invented by Ferdinand W. Adams of Saginaw, Michigan. This novel upper may be made in any height and colour, so that a woman may select from her assortment any suitable upper to match or contrast with her other garments without the expense of having to buy many pairs of shoes.

South Pacific Islands. As to the scope of ricksha tyre exports no accurate estimate is available, but it is thought to be quite large. Their principal destinations are China, Singapore and some Oriental points. Besides, adds the Tokyo paper, toys, pipes, some surgical goods, and other miscellaneous goods are also manufactured in Japan and most of them are on the foreign market. Although no exact estimate of their export value is given by the official trade returns, a prominent manufacturer says that their export value may equal that of tyres.

CAPITAL AND LABOUR ALLIANCE.

Proposed Constitution.

The National Alliance of Employed, which was established at the end of last year as the result of a movement which aimed at securing an improvement in the relations between Capital and Labour, is to be put on a permanent basis.

In the initial stages of its development the organization has received extensive support, and the time has now come for the adoption of a definite constitution and programme.

The draft constitution, which will be submitted to a gathering of leading employers and representatives and members of trade unions, provides for the personal and financial support of the Alliance to be given by employers' associations and trade unions on an equal basis. It is also proposed that the executive responsibilities of the organization shall be equally shared by both sides. Members of the general public who sympathize with the objects of the organization may become subscribing members for a sum within the power of the poorest to contribute. The programme of the Alliance has been drawn up by a joint committee of employers and workmen, and approved by the Executive Committee. It adopted "it will pledge the members to endeavour to secure improvement in industrial conditions on the following lines:

1. A living wage for all workers.
2. Regulation of the hours of work, especially in arduous occupations.
3. Adequate wages for women, and equal rates with men if work, skill and output are equal.
4. Improved workshop conditions.
5. Satisfactory housing accommodation for workers.
6. Encouragement of workers to take an interest in the efficiency and success of the works in which they are employed.
7. The establishment of joint committees in works to consider the interests of the industry.
8. Maximum output with maximum pay.
9. Continuity of employment in slack times.
10. The encouragement of trade unionism and adherence to agreements.
11. The liberal education and technical training of children.

The basis of equal responsibility and equal administrative authority of employers and representatives of labour in any proposal put forward by the Alliance, and in carrying out its work, is the salient feature of the movement. There is already in existence an Industrial League which aims at bringing about a better understanding between employers and employees, but the league confines its activities to social conferences for discussion and debate. The Alliance, on the other hand, has been formed to take direct action in the improvement of industrial conditions. Both bodies, we understand, are working together in close accord.

The Alliance is the result of the work of a small committee, which had Mr. Frederick Ruth Jackson as its chairman and Mr. W. A. Appleton as vice-chairman. Mr. C. W. Bowerman was one of the original members and the committee for some months did not include a single employer or labour. In September, 1916, four well-known employers met four leading trade unionists at conferences which led to the production of a scheme unanimously adopted when the Alliance was first founded.

Public conferences and meetings of employers and workmen have since been held to consider the desirability of establishing joint committees of employers and employees in equal numbers, affiliated to the Alliance, to carry out the objects embraced in this scheme into effect. Committees have already been established, or are in course of formation, in Birmingham, Manchester, Cardiff, Swansea, Sheffield, Newcastle, Bolton, Liverpool, Worcester, Gloucester, and Darlington. Wherever such committees are formed they are represented on the Central Council of the Alliance by an employer and

workmen acting together. The Central Executive Committee and the General Committee of the Council, in addition to representatives from the districts which have formed committees, comprise up to date the official representatives of nine trade unions, and of the Federation of British Industries and the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom. Prominent members of many other large employers' federations are active supporters and executive members on the employers' side of the Alliance, and it is stated that the movement has received the warm support of the rank and file of the workers in all the important industries.

AMERICA'S AIMS.

To Be Taught Germans By Direct Education.

An effort to bring to the minds of the German people, through neutrals, the exact aims and intentions of the American people, is to be made by the Federal Committee on Public Information. In the carrying out of this plan three or four persons have been selected by the chairman of the committee, one of whom is Mrs. Norman de B. Whitehouse.

Mrs. Whitehouse will probably go to Switzerland and will be the first woman to go abroad on such a mission. It was stated she was not an appointee of the Administration, but was selected for the post and appointed by Mr. George Creel.

Mr. Edgar G. Sisson of the committee has been in Petrograd several months engaged in the same character of work. Mrs. Whitehouse will take up Rumour has it that Mr. William Jennings Bryan and Theodore Roosevelt are among those selected for the work.

Mrs. Whitehouse's expenses, and probably her salary if she accepts one will be paid out of the funds of the Committee on Public Information. These funds come in turn from the President's \$100,000,000 emergency fund. The exact information Mrs. Whitehouse will be expected to disseminate has not yet been compiled. She will be told before she sails what her duties will be, and she will take her texts and information principally from the pronouncement of the President and other accepted public utterances. From time to time information will be furnished to her, and she will act as agent of the committee.

In his last report to Congress Mr. Creel recommended that because of the absolute ignorance shown by the German people of the real purpose underlying America's entry into the war some effort should be made to give them the truth of America's position. Inasmuch as neutrals were also somewhat vague in their impressions of America's intentions it was thought best that this work be carried out through a direct education of the neutrals as to United States plans and purposes. It was hoped that the actual truths would thus reach the German people from such sources, despite the efforts of their rulers to keep them in ignorance.

Mrs. Whitehouse was one of three or four suggested by Mr. Creel to do this work.

Mrs. Whitehouse had nothing to say either in confirmation or denial of the story from Washington.

Novelist's Death.

The death occurred at Putney recently in his 70th year, of Mr. J. Boudelle-Barton, the novelist, who during the past 30 years published a large number of novels and romances of travel and adventure.

Fares to Allotments.

Mr. Wandle, for the Board of Trade, informed Mr. Alden recently that workmen's tickets entitling the holders to travel at specially low rates had not been increased in price. It was impossible to reduce the fares payable for ordinary tickets, but he would consider whether it would be possible to reduce fares in the case of men who had to go into the country to cultivate their allotment.

workmen acting together.

The Central Executive Committee and the General Committee of the Council, in addition to representatives from the districts which have formed committees, comprise up to date the official representatives of nine trade unions, and of the Federation of British Industries and the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom. Prominent members of many other large employers' federations are active supporters and executive members on the employers' side of the Alliance, and it is stated that the movement has received the warm support of the rank and file of the workers in all the important industries.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; B.—BUYERS; R.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks s. x. d. \$639

Cantons b. \$310

North China b. 1. 115

Unions b. \$780

Yangtzes b. ex 73 \$205

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$181

H. K. Fires s. \$355

SHIPPING.

Douglases b. \$77

Steamboats b. \$18

Indos (Del.) b. \$161

Indos (Pref.) b. \$321

Shells b. 117/8

Ferries b. \$28

REFINERIES.

Sugars s. \$88

Malabons b. \$29

MINING.

Kailans b. 38/-

Langkats b. 1. 15

Raubas b. \$2.75

Tronohs b. \$27/-

Urals s. 30/-

Oriental Cons. n. 27/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.

H. K. Wharves s. x. d. \$83

Kowloon Docks b. \$131/4

Shai Docks b. & s. 84

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrais b. \$90

H. K. Hotels b. \$90

Land Invest. n. \$361

H'phreys Est. b. \$54

K'loon Lands b. \$271

Shai Lands b. 7. 70

West Points b. \$78

Reclamations n. \$110

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. 1. 165

Kung Yiks n. 1. 14. 10

Shai Cottons n. 1. 128

Yangtzepeos n. 1. 7

Oriental n. 1. 401

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos n. \$91

China Light & P. n. \$3.90

Providents b. \$7.80

Dairy Farms b. \$29

Green Islands b. \$7.75

H. K. Electric b. \$48

H. K. Ice Co. b. \$200

Ropes n. \$294

Steel Foundries n. \$10

Trams, Low Levels n. \$6.40

Trams, Peak, olds. n. \$81

Trams, Peak, news. n. 015. 90

Laundries n. \$4

U. Waterboats n. \$111

Watsons n. \$51

Wm. Powells n. \$51

Morning Posts n. \$29

CORRECTED TO MONDAY THURSDAY FEBRUARY 28, 1918.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T 2/11 1/4

Demand 2/11 3/8

30 d/s 2/11 3/4

60 d/s 2/11 3/8

4 m/s 3/-

T/T Shanghai Nom.

T/T Hongkong 127

T/T Japan 136 1/4

T/T India Nom.

Demand, India Nom.

T/T San Francisco 70 1/2

co & New York 70 1/2

T/T Java 159

T/T Marks Nom.

T/T France 4.03

Demand, Paris 4.03 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C 3/- 3/4

4 m/s. D/P 3/- 1/8

6 m/s. L/C 3/- 1/8

30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne 3/- 1/8

30 d/s. San Francisco & New York 71 1/4

4 m/s. Marks Nom.

4 m/s. France 4.18

6 m/s. France 4.23

Demand, Germany Nom.

Demand, New York Nom.

T/T Bombay Nom.

Demand, Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Manila 141

Demand, Singapore 127

On Haiphong 74 1/2 prem.

On Saigon 74 1/2

On Bangkok 52

Sovereign 6.65 Nom.

Gold Leaf, per oz. 42.40

Bar Silver, per oz. 42 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Chinese, 20 cts. pieces 81 1/2 dis

Chinese, 10 cts. pieces 81 1/2 dis

Hongkong 20 cts. c. 1 1/2 dis

10 cts. c. 1 1/2 dis

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

行銀業實法中

Capital (14 Paid up) ... France 45,000,000

(3/5 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors Andre Berthelot.

General Manager A. J. Fernotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Bank of Montreal & Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNET, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2352

5, Charter Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M. " " " "

2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. " " " "

3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. " " " "

4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M. " " " "

5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M. " " " "

6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M. " " " "

7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. " " " "

SAVE YOUR COUPONS

“Embassy”

No. 77 CIGARETTES.

We have added to our list of Premiums the following shaving requisites and they are now obtainable with “EMBASSY” Coupons:—

COLGATE'S
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Redeemable for
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GILLETTE
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Send Coupons to:—
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Ready for the German Advance.

London, February 26.
Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, wiring yesterday, says: As the season advances and the shadow of the expected German offensive looms larger it is comforting to know that the French are ready on every sector of the long line to meet the blow whenever it falls. Behind the French front as well as behind the British the winter has been a time of silent and methodical preparation. Unnumbered miles of trenches have been dug, roads and communications have been improved, fresh monstrous growths of wire have sprung on every road and field through which the German advance may conceivably lie and artillery and munitions are ready in quantities the Germans never before encountered, but a super-stronger defence is the unconquerable spirit of the French army. They are ready as they always have been and are better prepared.

A British Report.

London, February 26.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports a raid on our sap southward of the Arne-Cambrai Road. We drove off raiders near St. Quentin and Passchendaele. We prisoners a few on our northern front. Enemy artillery is active at Cambrai, Scarpe Valley, Armentieres and Ypres. Despite the weather our aeroplanes carried out reconnaissance and bombed various targets. Two of our machines are missing. Our night-birds dropped over two hundred bombs on aerodromes at Courtrai and billets at St. Quentin. All returned.

CANADIAN SOLDIERS SUPPORT GOVERNMENT.

Ottawa, February 26.
The voting of Canadian soldiers in France, Canada and the United States adds eight members to the Unionist party in Parliament. The voting of Canadians in Britain has not yet been announced.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

London, February 26.
A telegram from Sydney announces that Mr. Joseph Cook (who was leader of the Liberal Opposition) accompanies Premier Hughes to the Imperial Conference in England.

SAFEGUARDING BRITISH TRADE.

London, February 27.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Steel Maitland said: Commercial Attachés would also keep a constant watch in order that any system of commercial penetration attempted by our rivals in the future should be clearly understood and knowledge of it be put at the disposal of the British trading community.

AWARD TO CANADIAN UNIVERSITY.

Montreal, February 26.
The Carnegie Corporation has presented the McGill University with a million dollars in recognition of the Institution's "devoted service and sacrifice towards Canada's part in the war." The letter accompanying the notification refers to the award as an expression of appreciation and sympathy for the people of Canada on the part of their Allies over the south border.

NOTICES.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER
No. 129, Des Vaux Road Central
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833

ASAHI BEER.



POST OFFICE.

The London Post Office advises that all parcels (except those for Prisoners of War and all sample packets for Denmark, Holland, Norway, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland) will be stopped by the Military Censors unless posted under a War Office permit.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Mengzi and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be inscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—
Parcel not over 3 lbs. ... 90 cents
Do. 7 lbs. ... \$1.30
Do. 11 lbs. ... 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undermentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post:—

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (except in respect of parcels for military and naval addresses) has been suspended.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee; (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Shaukeok, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Aberdeen, Aukau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Samshui, and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m., Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Except Saturdays, Sundays, 5 p.m.
Samtau and Sammel.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.
Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Shak Ki.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kaukung.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Except Saturdays, Sundays, 9 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

February 28d, 11h. 16m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has decreased slightly at Waihaiwei and over the Philippines; it has increased slightly to moderately elsewhere. The anticyclones has gained intensity, and fresh to strong monsoon will prevail along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.03 inch against an average of 3.11 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, fresh; cloudy with some drizzling rain, probably improving later.
2 Formosa Channel	N. winds, strong.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Registrar.
February 28, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds. D'f'n. Force.	Weather.
Vostok	6a					
Nemuro	5a					
Hakodate	"					
Tokio	"					
Kobe	"					
Nagasaki	"					
K'agima	"					
Oshima	"					
Naha	"					
Lab'ima	"					
Bouin Is.	"					
Wakarusa	6a	33.37	30	88	nw	4 b
Hankow	"					
Ichang	"					
Kiukiang	"					
Changsha	"					
Shanghai	"	30.43	34	92	nne	2 c
Quat'fai	"	30.35	36	90	nw	6 c
Har' P.	"	30.17	47	100	ne	4 c
Amoy	"	30.16	56	94	ene	1 c
Swatow	"					
Tat'hoku	5a	30.17	61	85	c	4 c
Tai'chu	"	30.11	59	"	"	2 c
Tai'an	"	30.10	61	"	"	4 c
Peking	"	30.07	68	"	"	2 c
Yokohama	"	31.12	81	"	nne	6 c
Canton	6a	30.09	65	84	nw	2 c
H'kong	"	30.07	63	100	c	4 od
Gap Rock	"	30.05			"	3 c
Macao	"	30.05	64	96	ene	1 c
Wuchow	9a					
Pakhoi	"					
Holhow	"					
Phanien	7a	30.04	63	100	ene	2 of
Tourane	"	29.99	70	"	nse	2 of
St. J.	"	29.93	72	"	ene	0 b
Ap'rti	6	29.92	72	92	"	7 c
Yokogan	"	29.93	65	94	"	1 b
Manila	"	29.92	75	89	ne	2 c
Legaspi	"	29.91	72	91	nw	2 c
Saioaban	"	29.89	73	92	ne	2 c
Polo	"	29.87	77	89	n	2 c
Burigo	"	29.87	77	89	n	2 c
Guam	4.30	29.86	73	"	ne	1 b